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The Evening Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1912

WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE GENERALLY FAIR IN SOUTH PORTION; RAIN IN NORTH PORTION TO-NIGHT OR SUNDAY; WARMER IN SOUTHWEST PORTION TO-NIGHT. COLDER IN NORTH PORTION SUNDAY.

TRUSTS FIX THE PRICES

Sweeping Charges Made in Suit Against the Butter Trust

Chicago, Dec. 14.—The Elgin board of trade, popularly known as the "butter trust," and the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers were attacked by the federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here today for the dissolution of both concerns.

Sweeping charges of a conspiracy to fix arbitrarily the price of butter in the interest of big manufacturers and cold storage concerns and to the detriment of the farmer, other small producers and to the consuming public, are made by Attorney General Wickersham against the so-called law. Butter-making has drifted to the large manufacturers, the natural increase in the volume of business has been curtailed and prices to the people of the country have been enhanced, especially during the winter season, by the operations of the "conspirators," according to the government's petition in equity.

Defendants Named.

The following are named as defendants:

Elgin Board of Trade: Charles H. Potter, Elgin, Ill.; H. C. Christians, Richfield, Wis.; J. P. Mason, Elgin, Ill.; W. B. Brown, Elgin, Ill.; C. C. Jewell, Jerseyville, Ill.; American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers (unincorporated) and 17 individuals in different cities, including Duluth, Minn., Omaha and Kansas City.

The bill is signed by Attorney General Wickersham, James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney general, United States Attorney Wilkerson, of Chicago, and three special assistants.

Enjoined From Fixing Prices.

Aside from the dissolution of the two organizations the government seeks to enjoin the defendants from appointing a price-fixing committee; from fixing prices; from quoting or publishing figures purporting to be "moderate prices" unless they are based on bona fide sales of butter; from demanding that the Elgin price be used as a basis in making contracts for butter; and from making fictitious or "wash" sales of butter to mislead as to the actual price of which butter is being sold.

The price of butter fixed on the Elgin exchange, the government maintains, is not the result of free and open competition regulated by actual bona fide sales under the law of supply and demand. The price-fixing committee of the board is dominated and controlled, it is alleged, by large butter manufacturers, known as centralizers, and by cold storage concerns. This committee, the petition adds, "has acted arbitrarily and without any regard to actual values, and fixed prices wholly in the interest of the conspirators."

Buying Up Butter.

From May to August, when the bulk of the country's supply is in the market, the petition says, large centralizing concerns are buyers, rather than sellers of butter, buying up the surplus product and storing it for winter when the price is enhanced. Consequently, it is declared, the prices of butter fixed by the board during the summer months have been almost invariably below the price at which the product actually has sold upon the market, while during the winter months the prices fixed have been somewhat above market and private sales.

Forty-five Firms in Conspiracy.

It is charged that the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, composed of about 46 firms and individuals, is used by the "conspirators" to maintain these seasonal differences in prices with regard to butter conditions or competition. All members of the association are required, it is alleged, to use the price thus established as a basis of their contracts for the purchase or sale of butter.

Vast Quantities Purchased.

Before the summer of each year, the petition continues, the large centralizing concerns send representatives throughout the butter-producing areas, contracting with small manufacturers for their entire season supply, based upon the figures of the Elgin board, usually one-half or one cent higher than the Elgin price. Vast quantities of butter are thus purchased from farmers and others, it is said, by members of the association.

System Not Generally Known.

The system by which the price of butter is fixed is not generally known to the widely scattered producers, according to the petition, "but on the contrary, the price is published throughout the United States in newspapers and otherwise without any accompanying statement of how the price is determined; and readers of quotations thus published, small producers of butter and other butter fat, are led to believe the price quotations are prices established by

actual bona fide sales and purchases of butter in open competition upon the Elgin board of trade."

The alleged combination and conspiracy is said to have been formed "some five years ago."

Deny Everything.

Officers of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers deny that the organization has ever attempted to fix the price of butter or that it has any connection with the Elgin board of trade.

George L. McKay, secretary of the association, said:

"Our organization has 52 members embracing the largest creamery butter manufacturers in the central states. Our members make about one-third of all the high grade butter sold in the United States. We have no connection with the Elgin board of trade and have never attempted to fix the price and manipulate the output of the product."

"Our work is purely educational. We send out bulletins from time to time to the farmer, showing them how to buy and use cattle to the best possible advantage in their business."

J. A. Walker, president of the association, is in Washington today attending a meeting of dairymen.

The annual meeting of the Elgin board of trade is scheduled to be held in Elgin next Wednesday, when, it is said, the government suit will be considered.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 14.—Elgin "butter barons" have no fear of dissolution by the supreme court of the United States.

"Lack of knowledge of the manner in which the board approves and fixes quotations" is given by President Charles H. Potter as the basis for the suit.

Company Has No Fear.

"When the supreme court of the United States is fully informed on this subject, as I have no doubt it will be, the action will be dismissed," said President Potter today.

The board was organized in 1872 and chartered under the laws of Illinois in 1879. In 1896 the quotation committee was organized. Previous to this date price of butter was quoted between the figures of the three highest sales.

Rules of Elgin Board.

Under the arrangement adopted in 1896 a quotation committee of five members, two of whom are usually producers, two dealers and one broker, is elected. The board convenes each Monday and acts as a primary market. A call board is maintained on which the receipts of the New York market are first announced. Producers then place their supply before the board and offerings are made. The prices are for actual sales of which butter is delivered, it is stated.

After the call board has closed, which is usually fifteen minutes after the meeting is called to order, the quotation committee meets and recommends a price which it considers equitable. From this committee an appeal can be taken to the board as a whole, which is often done. It is averred, and a new price, sometimes higher and sometimes lower, can be fixed.

Will Obey Injunction.

"If enjoined, we will obey the injunction," said President Potter, "but we don't expect to be permanently enjoined. But for the Elgin board, which is composed of producers and dealers from every part of the dairy districts of the country, the price of butter would be much higher than it is at present."

"In reference to the 'centralizers,' the government names in its suit, I wish to state that these men are beneficiaries of instead of 'conspirators' against the producers and consumer. During the months of May, June and July, the supply exceeds the demand. Butter is purchased in large quantities and cold storage concerns and these so-called centralizers, and these so-called centralizers, in the winter months there is practically no butter produced and before the Elgin board of trade quotation committee was named, the price of butter in winter often reached 50 cents a pound. Now it sells for 35 cents most of the time or around that figure for fresh extras."

Supply and Demand Controls.

"During the four years I have been in the butter business, there has never been a day when the law of supply and demand did not control the price of butter. In the spring when butter is produced there is a larger supply than demand, therefore the price is lower. In the winter the demand is far in excess of supply and the price is therefore higher. There has never been any manipulation on the Elgin board of trade, since I have been a member."

Escapes From Prison in a Can

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Lottie Dunin, who escaped in a milk can from a Russian prison, where he was confined from the immigration office at Angel Island, where he was sent several days ago in the fear that he might become a public charge. He will leave immediately for New York to join his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Wagner, who appealed to Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel when he was detained here. Secretary Nagel sent orders for his release today.

Dunin, who is a hunchback, disguised himself as a milk maid after escaping from prison and made his way to Yokohama, where he secured money enough to get to the United States.

After being released, he was taken in charge by Job Harriman, an attorney of Los Angeles, who had become interested in his case.

VOTED THEIR APPROVAL

Dynamiters All Paid Tribute to McNamara For His Good Work

Indianapolis, Dec. 14.—John J. McNamara's attacks on the authorities for causing his arrest, were read at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today in connection with the charges that the present defendants approved of what he had said.

McNamara's Report Read.

Five months after he had been taken to Los Angeles for dynamiting, McNamara's report as secretary of the International convention at Milwaukee, September 10, 1911. The report was dated "in a cell, 2,500 miles away," and charged that the authorities had "stolen" \$420 from the iron workers' headquarters in Indianapolis when the arrest was made. District Attorney Miller charged that this report together with one by President Frank M. Ryan, who charged McNamara had been "kidnaped," was read to the convention by Herbert S. Hockley and that the entire convention approved the statements.

Gold Badge for Secretary.

William Shupe, Chicago, and other defendants who were delegates to the convention, were asked whether they knew that President Ryan appointed a committee to send McNamara a gold badge "expressing the esteem of the convention." Shupe said he did not recall.

Uncovered Heads.

Shupe said he remembered that as a tribute to McNamara all the delegates "stood with uncovered heads and for a minute turned their faces toward the west."

Twenty-fifth Defendant.

George ("Nipper") Anderson, Cleveland, was the twenty-fifth defendant to testify in his own behalf. With Peter J. Smith, also of Cleveland, Anderson was charged with receiving from Orville E. McManigal a can of nitroglycerin with which a job at Akron, O., was blown up.

Anderson's Flat Denial.

He is also charged with causing an explosion at North Randall, O. A 13-year-old girl identified Anderson and Smith as men she saw carrying a box toward the North Randall job before the explosion occurred.

Anderson entered a flat denial of all the charges, saying he never had engaged in violence in labor union disputes.

"You heard the testimony of the little girl who identified you as being near North Randall the night of the explosion because she said you had a funny face?" asked District Attorney Miller.

"I did," answered Anderson.

"Yet you say you never were near North Randall in your life?"

"I do."

Peter J. Smith next testified. His attorney sought to show that while the government charged a "reign of terror" had existed in Cleveland on account of the iron workers' strike, there were few prosecutions in the local courts.

"If the local authorities had done their duty there wouldn't have been any need of a trial here now," said Federal Judge Anderson.

District Attorney Miller said "next to Los Angeles, Cleveland suffered more than any other city on account of terrorism."

TO EXTEND CAMPAIGN

Housekeepers' League to Sell Variety of Food Products.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—Encouraged by the success attending their campaign to reduce the cost of living through the sale of "selected" storage eggs at a price from 6 to 20 cents a dozen cheaper than the market, the Housekeepers' league today announced their intention of broadening the scope of their activities by selling other food products.

NOVEMBER COTTON REPORT FOR U. S.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States during November amounted to 475,240 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 511,235 bales for October, according to the census bureau monthly report, issued today.

Cotton on hand, in manufacturing and import warehouses October 31 amounted to 4,796,430 bales, compared with 3,743,210 bales on September 30. Exports during November amounted to 1,734,687 bales, compared with 1,515,741 bales in October, and imports were 9,452 bales, compared with 10,570 bales.

Of the cotton consumed 2,130,545 bales were used in cotton growing states and 2,321,886 bales in all other states. Of the cotton on hand October 31,

that in manufacturing establishments amounted to 1,355,970 bales, of which 771,703 bales were in cotton growing states and 584,267 bales in all other states.

Cotton in independent warehouses amounted to 3,440,460 bales, of which 3,335,655 bales were in cotton growing states and 104,805 bales were in all other states.

Of the quantity exported 764,929 bales went to the United Kingdom, 464,058 bales to Germany, 263,582 bales to France, 51,756 bales to Italy and 190,363 bales to all other countries.

Cotton imported 7,805 bales came from Egypt, 867 bales from Peru, 671 from China and 209 bales from all other countries.

Spindles operated during November numbered 30,090,398, of which 11,629,428 were in cotton growing states and 18,460,970 were in all other states.

Statistics of the supply and distribution of cotton for the three months period ending November 1 are:

Supply.—Total, 12,321,000 bales, consisting of stocks holding at the beginning of the period, 1,776,885 bales; ginnings, 11,113,497 bales, and net imports, 36,617 bales.

Distribution.—Exports, 3,980,292 bales; consumption, 1,462,455 bales; stocks at the end of the period, 7,515,076 bales.

WILL STORM THE CAPITAL

New York Suffragists Start on Campaign For Votes

New York, Dec. 14.—Woman suffragists of New York were invited today to attend a rally at the headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage association in preparation for the proposed 140-mile walk to Albany, to storm the capital in favor of "votes for women."

How many women will start on the pilgrimage has not yet been determined. They will get away Monday morning, walk by easy stages and be there about two weeks on the road.

Mrs. Jessie Stubbs of Chicago, one of the leaders of the movement, estimated today that at least 190 women will start upon the journey. Instructions as to what to wear on the march will be given at tomorrow's meeting, together with plans for a "campaign of votes," which will be conducted in the various towns en route.

The message which the suffragists will carry and deliver to Governor-elect Sulzer on January 1, the day he is sworn into office, is still being kept secret.

WOLVES DEVOUR FOURTEEN PEOPLE

London, Dec. 14.—Wolves yesterday devoured 14 persons in the neighborhood of a village in the province of Beltra.

BROWN WINS IN TEN-ROUND BOUT

Racine, Wis., Dec. 14.—Knockout Brown, the Chicago middleweight, defeated Young Mahoney of Racine in a spectacular ten round bout here last night. Brown led the fighting all the way, scoring a knockdown in the eighth round with a right swing to the wind.

The bell saved Mahoney at the count of seven. From there on it was all Brown.

JAPANESE FORM A NEW CABINET

Tokio, Dec. 14.—Prince Taro Katsura will, it is confidently believed, undertake the formation of a new Japanese cabinet to take the place of the Saloni ministry, which recently resigned. An official announcement of the names of the new ministers is expected to be made on Monday or Tuesday next.

WILSON SAILS FOR NEW YORK CITY

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 14.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson sailed today for New York on the steamer Bermudian. A large crowd of residents and American visitors gathered on the quay and cheered Mr. Wilson as the steamer left.

Before going on board he declared that he was delighted with his vacation.

RUSSIAN MONK IS UNFROCKED

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14.—The monk Helodorus who was exiled at the end of January by Emperor Nicholas and whose stubborn resistance to the authorities created a sensation throughout the country has withdrawn from the orthodox church. The holy synod announced today that he had been unfrocked.

FARMER BEATEN AND ROBBED

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 14.—C. R. Eas, a farmer living near Marengo, Ia., was beaten and robbed of \$4,400 at the Union station this morning. He will recover.

RECLUSE IS FOUND DEAD

Contest Starts Over Eccentric Woman's Million Dollars

Seattle, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Amelia Frederick Chittenden, a resident of this city, came forward today as a claimant for the half interest in the million dollar estate of Miss Octavia Frederick, an eccentric recluse who was found dead recently in New York, the only other occupants of the rooms being a dozen half-starved cats, pets of the dead woman.

After her death a barber, Antony Oreickento, came forward with a will bequeathing Miss Frederick's estate, consisting of valuable New York real estate, to him, but Mrs. Chittenden asserts that Miss Frederick, who was her sister, had no right to dispose of the property.

Mrs. Chittenden claims the estate for herself and her brother, Alfonso Fredericks of Los Angeles, on the ground that the property was left by their parents with the elder sister in trust for three children. Mrs. Chittenden left today for New York to confer with attorneys there.

The latest information received here concerning the case was that the barber had been held by the district attorney in New York pending an investigation of the death of Miss Frederick.

Mrs. Chittenden is 72 years old and her sister was 74.

WAS TIRED OF LIVING

Passenger on Big Liner Sends Letter to Captain, Jumps Into Sea.

New York, Dec. 14.—Mid-ocean, with a howling gale whipping the sea, was the dramatic setting chosen for suicide by William Lees, a passenger on the liner, France, which reached port today from Europe.

A few seconds before hurling himself into the water, Lees handed a sailor a sealed letter to be given the captain. Before the sailor could execute the mission, Lees was in the sea. The steamer stopped but the gale prevented the launching of a boat. An hour afterwards the man's body was seen on the surface. Efforts to recover it were futile.

In the letter left with the captain, Lees declared he was tired of life and requested that his wife in England be notified of his death.

THEY SHOOT EACH OTHER

American Woman and Paris Sportsman Engage in a Fight.

Paris, Dec. 14.—Further complications have developed in the sensational shooting affair of Thursday night, in which Mrs. Barnes, an American woman, and Walter Mumm, the well known French sportsman, were the principals. Mrs. Barnes, it now develops, was shot twice by Mumm before she shot him. She brought her revolver into action only after she had been badly wounded.

Every effort had been made by the Mumm family to suppress information in connection with the scandal.

Woman in Hospital.

Mrs. Barnes, it is said, has not left France, as was at first stated, but is in a private hospital, where she is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

According to one version given in the newspapers today, Mumm and Mrs. Barnes went about together everywhere during the last year, and Mrs. Barnes believed Mumm was about to marry her. Difficulties, however, arose and Mumm declared his intention of breaking off his acquaintance with her. This was on Thursday night and the tragic shooting scene followed immediately afterwards.

Mumm, in spite of his wounds, was able to leave the house without assistance.

The Petit Parisien in its version of the shooting of M. Mumm says that his assailant, who, it understands, is a divorcee, took a sumptuous apartment in the Rue Des Belles Feuilles in the Passy quarter early this year.

She was young and attractive and provided with good introduction among the shooting set. Mumm, according to the newspaper, was Walter Mumm.

Shoots Her Guest.

"Last night," says the Petit Parisien, "while M. Mumm was calling

on the woman a hot dispute sprang up between him and his hostess, suddenly losing control of herself, seized a revolver and fired twice, the bullets striking him in the epigastrium and the right lung."

Desperately frightened at the consequences of her act, the woman hastily sent for a doctor and M. Mumm's brother, who ordered the removal of the wounded man to private hospital at Neuilly.

"The woman left for London Friday morning."

Family Refuses to Prosecute.

"M. Mumm's family did their utmost to hush up the incident by refusing to prosecute."

"However, the matter came to the ears of the public prosecutor's office and although no charge has been made, Examining Major Boucardo was instructed to open an inquiry. That official went to the hospital to take M. Mumm's deposition, but the judicial authorities have not yet decided what course they will take."

"The story of the shooting leaked out through M. Mumm's trainer calling the engagements for M. Mumm's horses at the Auteuil races."

"The explanation given was that M. Mumm had been injured in an automobile accident. The truth soon became known and the affair thereafter was an absorbing topic in saloons and clubs."

Kicked Her in Face.

Walter Mumm, it appears from the police commissary's report, attacked the woman after a violent quarrel and kicked her in the face and neck. Whether he fired at her has not been established, but she was so badly injured that four doctors have been called by the servants in the house and they attended her for an hour after Mumm's departure.

Within a short time after the physicians had left a man called at the flat and with the cook, who was the sole witness of the shooting, helped Mrs. Barnes down the servants' stairway into an automobile.

Mrs. Barnes, the man and her cook then drove off and no trace of them has since been found by the police, who believe she was driven to a sanatorium in Paris.

MRS. BARNES WELL KNOWN AMERICAN

New York, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Marie Barnes, involved in the Mumm shooting affair in Paris, is a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1910 married George H. Creel, a millionaire Chilean. She instituted divorce proceedings against him in France last year, but there is no record here that the divorce was granted.

The woman's first husband was Henry David Barnes of Baltimore, whom she married at the age of 18.

CHILD NEEDS GOOD HOME

Moral Surroundings Better Than Church Says Judge.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 14.—"It is better for a child to be raised in moral surroundings and have a good home than it is for it to be raised in any church without proper home life," declared James H. Teller today when he denied a writ of habeas corpus which would have taken little Marie Flannery from her foster mother, Mrs. L. E. Bolton of Creede, Colo.

Marie was adopted by the Bolton family immediately upon her birth. The mother died within a few hours after the child came in to the world, in squallid surroundings. Patrick J. Flannery, the father, decided that the child should be brought up in a Catholic church and started a fight to reclaim possession of the child. During the litigation he died, with the final request to his brother, Richard, that he continue the struggle to get the girl into Catholicism.

BOURGEOIS IS NOT CANDIDATE

Paris, Dec. 14.—Leon Bourgeois, a former premier and the minister of labor in the present French cabinet, has told his friends definitely that the condition of his health forbids him entertaining any idea of standing as a candidate for the presidency of France at the coming election.

WHITELAW REID NOW IMPROVING

London, Dec. 14.—The condition of Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to England, is now favorable, according to the bulletin issued this morning by the doctors in attendance. They declare that he passed a better night.

While the bulletin shows optimism, it is believed the ambassador still is in a very serious condition.

TO ORPHEUM PATRONS

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ORPHEUM HAS ARRANGED BY WIRE WITH KLAU & ERLANG-ER TO PLAY A SPECIAL MATINEE OF

BEN-HUR

Tuesday, December 17

THE SAME PRODUCTION AS THE EVENING PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN. CURTAIN RAISES PROMPTLY AT 2 P. M.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Hear Mrs. R. S. Farnsworth at the Episcopal Guild Hall Tomorrow 8 P. M. on "Christianity and the Modern Novel." Mr. A. R. White Will Sing